

CHINA



THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4224. 二月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

日廿月一十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 2, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA.—Swinton, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HEMMICK & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRADA.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon.— The following PIECES or PARCELS of

GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon belonging to

Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

FIRST.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE Lot No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First Class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz.—

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya 52¹/₂ feet, by an average of 73 feet Deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$61 per Annum.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above, Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52¹/₂ feet, by an average of 97 feet Deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per Annum.

Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE Lot No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as The HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.

THIRD.

About 86,000 Superficial feet of ORANGE PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and 4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Also.

Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIP'S KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES.

etc., etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE:

The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

The TIMBER and MOVEABLE Lots.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s—Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS. Apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

S. M. H. ING & STULTZ'S Christy's HATS, in new Styles. New TWEEDS, in great variety. Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS. Cricket & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS. Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAVERS. BLANKETS and RUGS. Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns. Embroidered TABLE COVERS. Tap Window CURTAINS. Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS. Furniture CHINTZ. Kid & Woollen GLOVES, in all Colours. 88 & 90, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. G. MOLIVER, Esq.

Act. CHIN MANAGER.

Hongkong, : : THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, : : EWAN CAMBON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chin Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETRES,

etc., &c., do,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. t.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual MEETING of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be Held at the House of Messrs ELEPHANT & CO., Canton, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

FLEMMING CARRON, M.D., Secretary, SIR BROOKLYN ROBERTSON, C.B., Acting President. Canton, January 11, 1877. ja18

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual MEETING of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be Held at the House of Messrs ELEPHANT & CO., Canton, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

FLEMMING CARRON, M.D., Secretary, SIR BROOKLYN ROBERTSON, C.B., Acting President. Canton, January 11, 1877. ja18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at the Port. R. H. CAIRNS, 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLEIN & CO.

H. KLEIN, Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja2

NOTICE.

M. R. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PETERAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm for us per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & CO., Hongkong, December 23, 1876. ja1

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THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at the Port. R. H. CAIRNS, 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

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H. KLEIN, Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja2

NOTICE.

M. R. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PETERAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & CO., Hongkong, December 23, 1876. ja1

NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUIKSHANK, Manager, Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. Kastor ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore, and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUHN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHONBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

J. P. DE CAMPUS, Proprietor, Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. Kastor ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore, and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUHN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHONBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & CO., Proprietors, Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja2

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

M. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIESS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton, SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. [ap2]

NOTICE.

The Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of

G. RAYNAL & CO. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISCH.

Macao, January 1, 1877. [ap2]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & CO.

Macao, January 1, 1877. [ap5]

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. ALFRED HUXHON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th September, 1876.

DEACON & CO.

Canton, January 1, 1

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
THE KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. sp28

A F O N G,
P H O T O G R A P H E R,
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wynham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,
HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from
C. D. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England: he is prepared
to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors
at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

NOW READY.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"
AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE
ARYAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

"Instructive and amusing enough to
command a ready sale"—*Daily Press*:

For Sale
MISCELLANEOUS
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.; FALCONER
& CO.; MOEYEN, FRASER & CO.; GAUM
& CO., and KREUZ & CO.

Or can be had of the Author, at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... TRUBNER & CO.
Shanghai, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH,
Price:—Half Bound Roan, \$2.00
Paper Covers, \$1.60
Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"CHINXIANG,"
JAS. HOGG, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja18

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.
The Steamship
"YESSO,"

Captain FUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The Steamship
"ARATOON APUR,"
Capt. A. B. MACTAULY, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.
—Melchers & Co.

MADAME DEMORET, British barque, Captain C. H. Bessit.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain R. Haze.—Melchers & Co.

BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain H. Williams.—Turner & Co.

IRENE, German schooner, Captain O. Hansen.—Carlwick & Co.

HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12, Killarney, British steamer, 1060,
O'Neill, Hilo Jan. 6, Ballast.—CORK.
Jan. 12, Conquest, British steamer, 317,
G. C. Anderson, Hilo Jan. 10, General.—
KWONG-KEE-YUEN.

Jan. 12, Olympia, German steamer, 777,
F. Nagel, Hilo Jan. 11, General.—
SASSON & CO.

Jan. 12, Estrepona, British steamer, 676,
Hubback, Saigon Jan. 4, rice.—MARCHANDS
& CO.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12, Tching Tsing, for a Cruise.
12, Deutschland, for Guam.
12, Vespa, for Whampoa.
12, Fontenay, for Iloilo.
12, Yangtze, for Swatow & Shanghai.

Cleared.

Mount Washington, for Iloilo.
—Tokay, for San Francisco.
Cuba, for London.
Hants County, for London.
Gloucester, for Dundee, N.Z.
Hilo, for Swatow.
J. H. Love, for Callao.
Tullochgorum, for Haiphong.
Cheung Hock Kien, for Singapore and
Penang.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per Killarney, from Hilo, 7 Chinese.
Per Conquest, from Hilo, 116 Chinese
and 64 Chinese.
Per Estrepona, from Saigon, 42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, Messrs
Beaver, Dirks, Stewart, and Hudson.
To DEPART.
Per Gloucester, for Dundee, N.Z., 1
European, and 191 Chinese.

PASSENGERS.
Per Haibong, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.
Per J. H. Love, for Callao, 3 Europeans.
Per Tullochgorum, for Haiphong, 20
Chinese.
Per Cheung Hock Kien, for Singapore and
Penang, 662 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Killarney* reports:
Moderate monsoon during the passage.
The British steamer *Conquest* reports:
Fresh monsoon and head sea with fine
weather outside.

The German steamer *Olympia* reports:
Had fresh N.E. wind up to this port.
The British steamer *Estrepona* reports:
Left Cape St. James at midnight of the 4th
instant, and experienced strong N.E. gales
with high sea. On the night of the 6th had
wild dirty weather with heavy squalls, so
anchored under Corse Island. Weighed
again at daylight of the 7th, and from
thence to port strong monsoon and high
sea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—
Per CHEUNG HOCK KIAN, at 7.30
a.m. To-morrow, the 13th inst.,
instead of previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per TIBRE, at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday,
the 13th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per AVA, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the
13th inst. Late letters received
from 11.10 to 11.30.

For SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND
TAIWAN.—
Per HAILOONG, at 11.30 a.m. To-
morrow, the 13th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per Schooner SYRINGA, at 0.30 p.m.
To-morrow, the 13th inst., instead
of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per barque FERDINAND, at 11.30
a.m. on Monday, the 16th inst.

For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—
Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m. on
Monday, the 16th inst. Mails will
also be closed for other ports of E.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-
mania, 8 cents rates.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per CHINKIANG, at 1.30 p.m. on
Monday, the 15th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—
Per ARATOON APUR, at 2.30 p.m.
on Thursday, the 16th inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,
the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 16th instant, with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases,
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below. If sufficient American Stamps
are added to prop them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 3, 1877. ja16

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet GEELONG,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 18th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 17th.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M. Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 18th.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
to Postage till

11 A.M. when the Post Office CLOSES
entirely.

11.30 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage
till

11.50 A.M. when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja16

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet MEIKONG,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 28th instant, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,
Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked Paid to Galle only,
they will go from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 24th.—
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 25th.—
7 A.M. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 A.M. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
to Soljen, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 A.M. when the Post Office CLOSES
entirely.

Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja16

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, January 15.—
Noon.—Singapore leaves for Ooocktown
and Sydney.
2 p.m.—Chinkiang leaves for Shanghai.
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

TUESDAY, January 16.—
Goods per Penguin undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.—
Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

THURSDAY, January 18.—
11 a.m.—Meeting of the Medical Mis-
sionary Society, at Messrs Olyphant &
Co.'s office, Canton.

NOON.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europa.

3 p.m.—Arrival Apcar leaves for Singa-
pore, Penang and Calcutta.

Altona leaves for London &c. or about this
date.

FRIDAY, January 19.—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—
Per CHEUNG HOCK KIAN, at 7.30
a.m. To-morrow, the 13th inst.,
instead of previously notified.

MONDAY, January 22.—
Noon.—Sale of Ground, Timber, &c., at
Wanchai.

THURSDAY, January 26.—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at City Hall.

THURSDAY, February 1.—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Tibes leaves for Yokohama.
Noon.—Ava leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—Hailong leaves for Swatow,
Amoy, Tamsui and Taiwanfoo.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF

DRUGGISTS' SCHUBELLS, NURSERY RE-
QUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonle Water,
Gingerade, Fats Water, Saraparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.35 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 12,

tiff's drafts at six months' sight, shipping documents to accompany advice of "drafts" in usual form, the variation just stated. The plaintiff drew a draft on Messrs. Im Thurn & Co., dated 30th July 1874 at 6 months' sight for £525 to his own order, adding "to cover" and place the same to account of your letter of credit dated 26th July 1874 and shipment of a diam. No. 2 1/2 case musk per C. & O. "ship Malwa." This draft was offered the day of its date for purchase by a broker for the plaintiff at the defendant's Bank here. He left the bill of credit and a Bill of Lading of which their Manager here, who on the day sent a memorandum to the plaintiff in these words: "In connection with your draft for £525 we require insurance and Letter of Hypothecation, of which the duplicate we herewith send to be filled, signed and returned, we will pass proceeds to your credit and letter of credit in due course." The bill of lading and signed such Letter of Hypothecation dated also 30th July 1874 and it to the defendants on the same day. His Letter is the usual printed form of acceptance required by the defendants, date the 30th July 1874 (the date of draft). Its contents so far as they appear are as follows:—

"Hong Kong, 30th July, 1874.—Having this negotiated to you one Bill of Exchange by me on Messrs. J. C. Im Thurn & Co. of London the particulars of which stand at foot; and having at the same time sent you as collateral securities the due payment of the said Bills of Lading and shipping documents of several goods also stated at foot, my intent is understood to be as follows: to the Oriental Bank Corporation Manager or Agent thereof (but not to make it imperative) a provision attached to each subsequent clause) the above goods from sea risk hereby authorizes the said Corporation and the holders of the above Bills at the time being to take conditional stance to all or any of such Bills to effect that on payment thereof at maturity, the above mentioned Bills of Lading and Shipping Documents shall be sent to the Drawers or Acceptors and such authorisation on my part is taken to extend to cases of acceptance of honour: I further authorize the Bank Corporation or any Manager thereof on default being made in payment or presentation or in payment of any of the above bills, to sell the goods. I further authorize the Corporation or the holders of the said Bills for the time being at any time before their maturity to accept payment from the drawers or acceptors thereof if required so to do and on payment to deliver the said Bills of Lading and Shipping Documents to such drawers or acceptors. Lastly, it is mutually agreed that the delivery of the said collateral securities to your Corporation shall not prejudice your rights on said Bill in case of dishonour, nor shall any recourse taken thereon affect the title of the Corporation to said securities to the extent of my duty to your Corporation as above.—

Yours obedient servant,

J. LEMBEKE."

The defendants having, as I have stated, received this letter of hypothecation duly endorsed a notice of the draft against the credit on the letter of credit and returned it to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff duly received the value in account with the Bank here. There was a similar transaction (but whether or not through a broker does not appear) upon a draft by the plaintiff on Im Thurn & Co. for £380, which the defendant cashed here, indorsed notice of the draft on the letter of credit and took a precisely similar letter of hypothecation. The transaction being *mutatis mutandis* the same as the first. The defendants here duly transmitted the two drafts to their manager in London. On such occasion he presented the drafts to Im Thurn & Co., who accepted the drafts in exchange the defendants delivered a Bill of Lading of the sum to them. Im Thurn & Co. sold the goods and received the proceeds and credited plaintiff therewith in account and subsequently paid. The Bills having at maturity been dishonoured the defendants applied to the plaintiff for payment, but he denied his responsibility; however, under protest he paid the two sums for which the Bills had been drawn to the defendants. The plaintiff has subsequently received from the acceptor's estate £2226. 6s. Od. on account of these two amounts. He paid the full amount of their Bills to the defendants and by this Bill he claims to be repaid by the defendants the difference with interest to the amount of £75. 15s. 7d. The correctness of this sum is not disputed.

The defendants filed an answer to the plaintiff's Bill. The question raised between the parties in the Pleadings is as follows: The plaintiff says "In delivering the said shipping documents to said firm of Im Thurn & Co. the defendants in each case acted without the knowledge or authority of the plaintiff and in breach of the terms of the Letter of Hypothecation relating to the said documents respectively." In answer to this charge the defendants allege "that in delivering the said shipping documents to the said firm of Im Thurn & Co. they acted as agents for the plaintiff and within the scope of the authority given to them by him, and they say that whether the plaintiff had actual knowledge or not at the precise time or day of delivery yet he had such constructive knowledge as to such delivery as gives the defendants a good defence both in Law and in Equity." In hearing the case I had to exercise the functions of both Judge and Jury. It was heard on the 19th and 20th of Dec. last. In addition to the facts and circumstances above stated, evidence to the purport following was then given. The plaintiff's correspondence and Attorneys in Hamburg in a Letter dated 26th April 1876, to the plaintiff in London, referred to a previous correspondence and said "if we are not mistaken this Letter of Hypothecation expressly stipulates that the documents shall not be given up to the Drawee unless they pay the amount of the bill beforehand." Your Bank gave up the documents to Im Thurn & Co. upon your Bank's sole responsibility." I do not so read the Letter of Hypothecation. It authorizes "but not as to make it imperative" this and other dealing with the Bill, and the last clause "Lastly &c." which I have already read appears to me upon the construction of the terms to preserve in every event recourse of the defendants to the plaintiff. An answer to this letter was sent by the defendants' Chief Manager in London on the 26th of the same month to the plaintiff. The only important part of this

important part of this Letter reads thus "referring to your Letter of the 26th instant we find that the Bills referred to were drawn under Messrs. Im Thurn & Co.'s credit of 26th February, 1874, which stipulates for the documents to be given up on acceptance, and the Bills of Lading having been hypothecated against payment of the drafts a reference to Hong Kong for confirmation of our act in giving up the cover on acceptance became necessary and was we believe promptly obtained." This is an error, no confirmation was ever obtained so far as appears. The plaintiff's agents in Hamburg replying on the 1st May reiterate their repudiation of obligation to pay, and as the Bank's claim is "at the best doubtful" he proposed a settlement by arbitration and refers to business transactions with the Bank without disagreement since 1861. This letter was answered on the 6th May, but without even a reference to the offer of arbitration. In April and May 1875 the defendant "applied to the plaintiff in Hong Kong for payment of the two Bills, and the plaintiff denied his liability, but paid the amounts under protest, making the payments solely for the purpose of preventing the defendants harassing him with proceedings under circumstances which might compromise the credit of any firms with very abundant capital. The plaintiff paid the sums under the stringent pressure of the peculiar circumstances, and it seems to me that he is entitled to be treated as if he were a defendant in this suit, which under ordinary circumstances he would be. I have stated the issue which the parties have raised on the pleadings. The questions resolve themselves into these:—1st.—Do the circumstances of the parties before and at the time of the transactions, or their acts or admissions afterwards, aid the interpretation of these documents? 2nd.—Was it the intention of the party to be derived from the words they used that the defendants should have against the plaintiff the benefit of the letter of credit, and also of the letter of hypothecation, and can the two documents be construed as to be capable of being consistent? 3rd.—Or, if the two documents cannot stand together, which must prevail? The circumstances of the case take it out of precedent and render it anomalous, as it was called at the bar, but it seems to me that there are institutes of interpretation and rules of construction which may give us light in construing these documents. It will be convenient to confine the argument to the transaction of the 30th July, when the draft for £525 was purchased by the defendants of the plaintiff. The two documents of July 30th must be taken in connection with the memorandum requiring the letter of hypothecation as one contract, constituting the terms on which the defendants purchased the draft for £525. It is, first, a rule of construction that on interpreting these three papers, I am entitled to know, and knowing, I must give effect to the facts and circumstances which the parties knew and under which they acted. Now, it was a fact that the plaintiff offered the draft for £525 on security of the letter of credit, and it was consistent with that letter that the shipping documents should be given with the draft by the plaintiff to the defendants, to be by them presented and handed to Im Thurn & Co. on their acceptance of the draft. The defendants then so held the draft drawn and signed by the plaintiff, and the Bill of Lading which had been put into their possession by the plaintiff, but as a condition of their advancing the amount to the plaintiff they required something more, the letter of hypothecation which the plaintiff signed, and thereupon he received the value in dollars. Must I not presume that the object of the defendants was to strengthen and increase their security by adding the rights given to them by the letter of hypothecation to the rights already offered; and not to weaken or merely to vary their security? It is, secondly, a rule of construction that you must not accept the intention of the parties to an instrument as its interpretation, but you may use it as a key in case of ambiguity or contradictory language, and in explaining the ambiguity. This principle is more amply stated in *Adison on Contracts*, p. 918, 5th Edition, and cases there cited. If, therefore, this intention can be so split out of the two documents as their meaning as that both can be sustained, must it not be done in other words—must the construction be as near as possible to the mind and apparent intent of the parties? *Verba intentione debent invenire*, 2 Black. Com. p. 379, and see *Solly v. Forbes*, 2 B. and B. 33, at 48–49. But, thirdly, even without this key, another rule of construction, at least as old as the time of Lord Coke applies—*Bengt faciendo sunt inter pretationes chartarum* (the cases apply this rule as well to contracts not under seal as to deeds) *ut res magis valat quam pereat*, see *Adison on Contracts*, 320. Now construing these documents, which form one contract, *en bloc*, I find that under the letter of credit a course is marked out for the defendants which they precisely pursued, and on which they, as of course, could enforce payment against the plaintiff if there had been no other documents than that. Can we read the letter of hypothecation as to be consistent with this absolute right on the defendants? I remark that the first clause of the letter of hypothecation is permissive, and in it is inserted a declaration that the authorisation is not to be held as imperative or obligatory on the defendants, and the creation of obligation is imported by implication in each subsequent authorisation. Must I not read the last clause in the letter of hypothecation as expressly preserving the right which has been in fact exercised by the defendants under the letter of credit? But, fourthly, let it be assumed that the letter of credit and the letter of hypothecation are so totally repugnant that they cannot stand together, is the whole to fail? And, if not, which is to prevail? In 2 Black. Com. p. 380–387, of Ker's Edition, 1857, I read that it is a rule in a contract the first shall be received and the latter be rejected, differing herein from a will in which the last clause prevails. This rule of construction is also as old as Lord Coke's time, see *Furnival v. Coombe*; 2 M. & G. 738, and *Chitty on Contracts*, p. 48, Edition, 1857. See also *St James Mansfield in Doe and Biggs*, 2 *Taunton*, 113. Even if the letter of credit and letter of hypothecation were contradictory, must not the terms of the letter of credit prevail if the case stood on the construction merely to be put on the contract as a whole only? But this case has an aspect of an opposite character which must now consider. At the trial evidence was adduced for the plaintiff; three witnesses were examined, managers of three important joint stock banks in this Colony, Mr. Breton, appeared for the defendants

to the effect I will state. I saw no reason at the time to refuse to receive such testimony, nor do I now. At all events, its reception at the trial was not objected to; I must therefore accept this testimony as admissible to explain the effect of the alleged differences between the two documents and memorandum constituting one contract. If so this evidence entirely overrides the tendency of the construction to which I have pointed. It is all in one direction. Mr. Nelson would read these two documents as meaning that he would not have been at liberty if he had taken both to hand over the shipping documents to the drawer on acceptance; he would feel that he had taken the risk until he had got confirmation from the drawer. Mr. Jackson said that he was clearly of opinion that the buyer of a bill under these two documents must elect either to stand solely on the acceptance or on the goods, and that if he had given up the goods to the acceptor as the price of his acceptance he would have released the drawer, and, as a dealer in this class of securities, he believed this to be the accepted practice on such documents. He added that the time for the banker who has bought such a bill to elect is when he presents the draft for acceptance, and he then elects to do so or not. Mr. Sandeman said that if, having the letter of credit, he had required and had obtained the letter of hypothecation in addition, and, if he had given up the goods to the acceptor as the price of his acceptance of the bill, he would have given up his recourse to the drawer. Like evidence was admitted by Lord Ellenborough in *Vallance v. Dewar*, 1 Cam. N. P. C., at p. 504. See also *Smith v. Wilson*, 3 B. Ad. at p. 733 and at p. 734. Mr. Justice Taunton says, "Mercantile instruments have long been expounded according to the usages and custom of merchants." Of these three witnesses, Mr. Jackson alone was cross-examined for the defendants, and, on being pressed, Mr. Jackson mentioned an instance in which his bank, having the option, had declined to take the acceptance, and stuck to the goods as its only security. After the examination of these witnesses was ended there was an adjournment until the next day. There were three other bank managers in Hong Kong and other competent persons in the banks, but not one of them was called for the defendants, although one of them is Mr. Kerr, the manager of the defendant's bank here, who was the manager in charge here at the time of these transactions. There were also very many bill brokers to whom the accepted construction of documents like those on such transactions must have been familiar; but the defendants called no one to contradict or vary the mercantile construction thus put on the documents. Ought I not therefore to say, adopting the purpose of what was said by Lord Wensleydale in *Bold v. Rayner*, 1 M. and W. 347 the mercantile evidence having been admitted, I acting as a jury, have no difficulty in finding according to it? Can I adopt my own reasoning on the contract? Am I not bound by the mercantile construction? The evidence having been received, am I not bound to find in accordance with it? See *Bold v. Rayner* 1 M. and W. 347. But we have the defendants' own admission against themselves by their chief manager and agent, "What a defendant says by himself or his duly constituted agent is always evidence against him, although the question may arise out of written agreement." *Newball v. Holt*, 6 M. and W. 662 and 664; and again at p. 669 it is laid down that a party's own statements are in all cases admissible against himself. It seems to me that they are especially admissible in putting a construction on his written agreement, the meaning of which appears to be ambiguous, but the meaning of which he must be taken to have known. Now, I have already stated the defendants' admission in the correspondence in which they asked for payment of the amount of the two bills from plaintiff's agent in Hamburg. The letter quoted in dated the 28th of April, 1875. It contains these words, "the bills of lading having been hypothecated against payments of the drafts, a reference to Hong Kong for confirmation of our act in giving up the cover on acceptance became necessary." The plaintiff could not have stated the construction of the agreement, and that the action of the defendants was unjustifiable under that construction more clearly. The defendants add, "and we believe, promptly obtained." This last statement was in error, but it confirms the idea that the defendants thought confirmation necessary, and that they relied on such a confirmation, which, not having been obtained, did not exist. It is a rule of law that what a defendant asserts against himself, the Court will believe against himself, the Court will accept and believe. I am clearly of opinion that both the plaintiff's evidence, and the defendants' own distinct admission, also fully affirm the plaintiff's claim. The judgment of the Court must be for the sum claimed, with interest to be assessed by the Registrar in case the parties differ. I very much regret that the off of reference to arbitration, made in terms both proper and honorable by the agents in Hamburg of the plaintiff, was not accepted—was even ignored by the defendants. To my mind the loss by Im Thurn & Co. was a misfortune which, if it could be avoided, ought not to have been aggravated by heavy law costs. It was evidently a case for mutual concession—division of the loss—or for a friendly reference as a mere commercial question to commercial men. One of the evils incident to large companies is that directors feel bound in duty to their shareholders to enforce hard legal rights; they feel, perhaps rightly, that they have no right to compromise even in especially hard cases. The defendants have a legal right—possibly it is their duty—to obtain a dry legal decision. They must pay for that satisfaction to their shareholders. The plaintiff must have his costs from the defendants. It has been my rule to endeavour to turn the light of law up in doubts. I have, as an exception, considered this case under two aspects, one in which it might, but for the evidence, have been considered, as well as the aspects on which the evidence decides the case. I have, as an exception, here rather turned the darkness of doubt on the law. On the mere interpretation of these documents I have relied rules of construction which I learnt in my youthful days of law-pupilage, decades of years ago. *Hab memorem fuit*. I could not resist recurring, although not necessary on this occasion, to principles, the knowledge and application of which are frequently as necessary to the lawyer as kindred institutes of interpretation are to the scholar.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Handley, instructed by Mr. Breton, appeared for the defendants. The only important part of this

Pustau & Co. v. Perkins and others, \$1,000. The plaintiffs in this case are merchants in this Colony, and the defendants the Captain and owners of the American ship *Mount Lebanon*. Mr. Breton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Johnson for the defendants. This was a claim brought by the plaintiff as consignee of the inward voyage to recover commission on the outward voyage of the ship. The *Mount Lebanon* was chartered in Hamburg for £1,600 to Hong Kong, a commission of 5 per cent. was paid to the charterers in Hamburg and 2½ per cent. to the consignees at Hong Kong. There was also a clause in the charter party that Captain Perkins was to give, preference to the plaintiff if he took business outward at Hong Kong, i.e. if Messrs. Pustau & Co. could give him business as good as any other firm could offer, the Captain was to give them the preference. During the voyage of the ship from Hamburg to Hong Kong, the owners in New York chartered the ship to load at Iloilo for Boston, and telegraphed to the Captain to that effect. On arrival in Hong Kong, Captain Perkins received this telegram and notified Messrs. Pustau & Co. that they should not take any outward business for him, as he had got the same disposition here likewise, although perhaps, not quite the same confidence in the efficacy of this policy of avoiding a collision by going out of the way of it. Here, not less than in Berlin, the conviction has been growing more and more that matters have gone too far to be stopped so easily, and that, above all, the occupation of Bulgaria in one or another form has now become almost a sort of political and military point of honour for Russia, for which no concession in another direction will make her recede; while, however limited by all sorts of clauses such an occupation might be, neither the influence of England, nor the moral authority of all the Guarantee Powers would induce Turkey to acquiesce. It seems rather characteristic in this respect that the idea of occupation has been brought forward more positively than ever before by Russia within the last few days; and, if I am not mistaken, since Lord Salisbury's departure from England. Although often before touched upon and brought forward as an opinion and suggestion, it is now, I hear, first brought forward as part of the Russian programme, which is entirely based on the Syrian precedent, in which, as it may be remembered, the occupation was the first step.

Lord Salisbury left Vienna on the afternoon of Nov. 26 for Italy, and after one day's well-earned rest in Florence, where he saw many private friends, including Sir Drummond Wolff, but no political personages, proceeded on his journey to Rome, where he arrived at half-past four on the afternoon of Nov. 29. He was welcomed at the station by Sir Augustus Paget and Mr. Mallet, of the British Embassy. There was a small crowd at the railway station, and much curiosity was manifested to catch a glimpse of the Ambassador Extraordinary, Lord Salisbury, after receiving a packet of papers and telegrams from Sir Augustus Paget, proceeded with his family to the Hotel de l'Allemagne. His four secretaries—Messrs. Currie, Lee, Northcote, and Hooper—stayed at the Hotel de Londres, in the Piazza di Spagna. In the evening Lord Salisbury, with his family and Messrs. Currie and Lee, were to dine with the English Ambassador and the King, and in the evening would assist at a banquet given by the English Ambassador to the Italian Ministry and other distinguished personages. According to a Paris evening paper, it was on the express invitation of Victor Emmanuel that Lord Salisbury went to Rome instead of meeting Signor Melegari at Ancona, as it is said he at first intended.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that at St. Petersburg the reception of the Marquis of Salisbury at Berlin and Vienna has been followed with great interest. "It is semi-officially stated that the conversation which his lordship has had in those capitals with Prince Bismarck and Count Andrasz will probably have convinced him that the intimate relations between the three Imperial Courts remain unchanged, and that the reserve which has hitherto restrained Russia from taking extreme steps, to which she has been provoked on several occasions during the development of the Eastern question, is to be due to the Emperor of Germany and Austria. Russia will not put forward the occupation of Bulgaria as her principal demand at the Conference, but her representative will positively declare that the projected Turkish Constitution cannot be discussed, that the autonomy of the provinces must be guaranteed, and that an occupation appears to be the best means of rendering such guarantees efficacious. Should the other Powers be willing to participate in this occupation, Russia would even now prefer such a solution; but, if not, Russia, in order to attain the objects sanctioned by the Berlin Memorandum, must carry out this measure single-handed. These general principles will form the basis of the demands which General Ignatoff will put forward at the Conference, and for that purpose corresponding liberty of action has been left to the Russian representative. Should the Grand Council of Turkey reject, as is reported, every proposal to grant autonomy to the insurgent provinces, the Porte would merely attend the Conference for the purpose of protesting against every point proposed for discussion. The semi-official statement says in conclusion that Russia has taken up her position with regard to all similar protests or evasions on the part of the Porte."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.
The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ended Sept. 30 last has just been circulated. It is composed of the annual report of the company, a synopsis of the year's accounts that it has been customary to give hitherto, and in several other respects presents improvements upon former reports.

The net profits of the year amount to £10,680, including £6,801 brought forward, which allows the payment of a dividend of 2 per cent., in addition to the interim 1½ per cent. paid in June, leaving £3,169 to be carried to next year's account. The directors complain of the rigour with which the Post Office enforces the fine which the mail contract empowers it to levy for delays. These fines have amounted to less than £1,000 in 1876, but still take over £4,000 from the amount due under the contract. It appears, that the Post Office sticks to its bond, however, notwithstanding complaints and remonstrances. In their last half-yearly report the directors stated that they hoped to pay off £200,000 debentures during the present year; and though they have not succeeded in doing so as yet, they say that, practically, they will be able to

pay off debentures to that amount as they fall due without issuing any debenture stock against them. They manage this by taking the £200,000 raised lately on the new shares for improving the fleet, and charging the cost of such improvements to revenue, and in this show their desire to improve the position of the company according to the wishes of a large section of the shareholders. Besides this reduction of the gross debt of the company, the directors intend to make other arrangements calculated to improve its financial position, among which may be mentioned the decision to pay no more bonuses or dividends out of the insurance reserves. The gains and losses of insurance are to be merged in the general reserve account, out of which a dividend is to be paid only "when the balance at its credit amounts to more than £400,000, and when also the value of the fleet is written down lower than it stands at present. A charge of £300,000 is made for depreciation and insurance in these accounts, which is £30,000 more than last year, and allows the £200,000 to be written off as stated. In speaking of the general results of the year's trade, the directors say that the gross revenue is less this year by £3,000, than that of 1876, which in its turn was less by £7,323, than that of 1874. No less than £23,000 of this loss is to be accounted for by depreciated exchanges. Freights have also been much lower in the China trade than they have ever been since the Suez Canal was opened. The Company has, however, suffered specially in its passenger traffic, which the directors attribute to the fact that fewer passengers have been travelling and greater competition for those that have been. Turning to the accounts themselves we find that the working expenses due directly to the traffic, including £160,998, for repairs of ships, come to £168,761, in the year, exclusive of the charges of £125,610, for general administration, and £139,464, for Suez Canal dues, besides sundry minor charges. The gross income was £2,047,780, including £1,606,165, due to ordinary traffic receipts. The valuation of the fleet—which is not however, given in detail—places it now at £3,518,717, against £3,496,000, at the end of 1875. This slight increase is due to additions made to the fleet during the year amounting to £20,244, against which £21,507, has been written off on account of sales and depreciation. The average value of the three new vessels added is about £8,000, and the average value of the entire fleet is a little over £3,000 each. The two old steamers sold—the *Malwa* and *Ellora*—realised together £17,507. The reserve fund now stands at £436,631.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12, 1877.	
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash	£580
" " " " " credit	524
New Behar, cash	660
" " " " " credit	564
New Malwa, cash	555
" " " " " credit	560
" Allowance Taels, 28 2/4	40
" Old Malwa, cash	570
" " " " " credit	575
" Allowance Taels, 32 4/4	40
CAMPHOR, " " " " " 19	

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STREAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 16th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco; to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America; and to New York and
Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of
various lines of Steamers, to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, December 15, 1876.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEO LONG, Captain FRASER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 18th January,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MOYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-
patched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, the 1st February,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 1st instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
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pied by Mr PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present
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Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

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International Ice Manufacturing Co.,
Limited.

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The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44,
Queen's Road.

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DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.
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WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
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THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
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Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
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Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
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Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
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then ending.

A. MAC. HEATON,
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COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Sailor and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
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NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRICE,
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Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
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Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
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for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
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Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of poli-
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ARNEHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

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THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
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THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
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His Majesty King George The First,

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THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

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Policies at current rates payable either
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For the Consul,

G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

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NAME OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100

characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion
and half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 20 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the *China Mail* in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price 91 each.

China Mail Office

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

WENGS-SHUI : OR, THE RUDIMENTA OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. BY DR.

R. J. ETTEL. ONE VOLUME. 8VO. PRICE,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, IN THREE LECTURES.
BY DR. R. J. ETTEL. SECOND EDITION. ONE
VOLUME. 8VO. PRICE, \$1.50.

ORDERS will be received by Morris Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

SAYLE & CO.

EG to Solid inspection of their WIN-
TER STOCK.

Rich Black Glace and GrosgRAIN SILKS,
from the Best French Makers.

Coloured GrosgRAIN and Fancy SILKS,
Black, White and Coloured SATINS,

Japanese SILKS. Better and Cheaper
than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all
the New TEXTURES, ALL WOOL
SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French
MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball
DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS,
Black-and-Colored VELVETEENS.

The NEWEST SHARPS in Silk, Velvet,
and Cloth JACKETS.

Children's Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS,
FLOWERS.